

STRANGER PRAISES
PUNAHOU ACADEMYEducator and General Appraiser
of Customs Pronounces In-
stitution and Grounds Ideal

(From Wednesday's Advertiser)

Judge Charles P. McClelland, general appraiser of the United States customs service, who is here to investigate the claims or appeals of local persons covering importations, yesterday morning paid a visit to Punahou Academy and addressed the students of both the academy and the preparatory school. In company with President Griffiths he also inspected the buildings and grounds of the institution.

In speaking to the pupils of the preparatory, Judge McClelland gave an account of his efforts to secure suitable grounds and buildings for his school at Dobbs Ferry, and of what beautiful grounds they were. But he said that when he saw the Punahou grounds and buildings, he had nothing more to say. He did not believe that the Punahou pupils fully realized the advantages they are enjoying, in the magnificent grounds, splendid buildings and fine equipment.

The visitor also spoke of the new methods of control of the pupils, and told a story about physical qualifications necessary in the olden days. The teachers of the present win respect while in the olden days they had to command and enforce it.

He brought about much applause when he told of his efforts to pronounce the Hawaiian words and of the confidence which he would show in pronouncing the biggest words in the Hawaiian language when he returned to New York, where the audience would not know whether he was pronouncing them correctly or not.

Schools Are His Hobby
In speaking to the academy pupils he told them that he had a hobby, namely schools. He said that nothing pleased him so much as to be able to visit some new school and see how its school life compared to that of other schools. He said that no matter how busy he was, he always tried to find time to visit schools, and said that was why he was there.

Judge McClelland has been the president of the board of education in the suburbs of New York for twenty years and has always been tremendously interested in school problems.

"I visit schools because in the short space of time that I am present, it gives me more pleasure than many hours of other amusements would. I have seen persons rave about flowers which they have and which are maturing and getting ready to flower, but it is by far more pleasurable for me to see young boys and girls developing and growing up. I love boys and girls much better than flowers because their cultivation means more than that of flowers."

Love Boys and Girls
"By taking this interest in the children at home, I have gotten my students to, I hope, love and respect me. This assumption was proved to me by the great mass of letters which I received from my pupils when I arrived in San Francisco, each one of the post cards and letters being a token of friendship at least. I sometimes feel that if I can win the respect of the boys and girls I do not care whether or not I gain the good wishes of their parents."

"I want to tell you how much I have been delighted and surprised to see your beautiful city. In fact, my vocabulary is far too limited to express my admiration for it. For my part I think that there has been a decided preference to live on Oahu, and I think the other islands will have to go some to beat it."

Oahu Garden of Eden
"The people of the United States, generally speaking, have the vaguest ideas concerning this Mid-Pacific Island and have not the slightest conception of the Garden of Eden in which you live."

"In traveling through California, I was struck with the intense loyalty of all the Californians to their home state, and I want to tell you always stick up and be loyal to your own Territory, and especially for your home town."

"I thank all of you for listening to these rambling and incoherent remarks of mine, and by way of closing I will say that there are very few colleges in the United States and but a few preparatory schools that have such a fine equipment and campus as you have, and I will have much to tell my students when I return home to New York."

PROHIBITION OF WINE
CONSIDERABLY RELAXED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
PETROGRAD, May 19.—Strict prohibition of wines which followed the abolition of vodka in Petrograd, has begun to be relaxed to some extent. For a time it was impossible for diners in hotels and restaurants to secure wines at any price. Today, on the contrary, it is quite easy to have such beverages served more or less openly.

WHISKEY IS IN DEMAND

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, May 19.—The demand for whiskey, in anticipation of government action either in the direction of largely increased taxation or of prohibition, has been so great that dealers' stocks have been depleted and retailers have begun to speak of the possibility of a scarcity. There have been exceptionally large withdrawals of stocks from bond.

SCIENCE AND BUSINESS EFFICIENCY
HAWAIIAN SECRET OF SUGAR SUCCESS

If United States Were As Productive As Hawaii, Country Would Support One Billion Citizens: If Hawaii Were On Mainland Basis Our Population Would Be Thirty Thousand

(By Arthur L. Dean, President of the College of Hawaii.)

Dependence on too narrow a range of industries is a precarious economic situation. With the exception of the production of canned pineapples, the various attempts to get away from dependence on sugar in Hawaii have met with but meager success, or with failure.

The conditions to be met by any industry which would obtain substantial proportions are peculiarly difficult. Our industries must be agricultural or based on agriculture. Hawaii is an agricultural territory with about seven per cent of its land suitable for cultivation. Mr. Newell, the chief of the United States Reclamation Service, estimated that it might prove possible to reclaim a small area, sufficient to bring up the arable land to ten per cent of our area of 4,127,300 acres. According to the last census the improved agricultural land in Hawaii was 305,653 acres.

Acres to Population
The problem then is to derive from this comparatively small area a maximum of wealth for the support of a rapidly increasing population. If our 200,000 acres were to be broken up into 100-acre farms in imitation of mainland practice we should have 3000 farms. In states dependent on agriculture, like Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas, the number of inhabitants is slightly less than two times the number of farms. Any such agricultural system as that developed in these states would give Hawaii a population of about 300,000, approximately one-seventh of what we now have.

Intensive Hawaii
The improved arable land in Hawaii is more intensively cultivated than in any states in the Union. Selecting New York, Illinois, California, Louisiana and the Island of Porto Rico as representative of the various agricultural regions of the United States, and using the statistics of the Thirteenth Census, one may compare the average value of the crops per acre of improved agricultural land. In each case the total value of the crop for the year 1909 is divided by the total acreage of improved agricultural land, giving thereby the average value of the crops per acre. The results, compared with the value for Hawaii obtained in the same manner, are shown in Figure 1.

The high value for Hawaii is not due to exploitation of a rich virgin soil since most of the land has been under cultivation for many years, some for centuries, nor is it due to an extraordinarily high value for sugar cane. What Hawaii Grows

In the following table are presented the statistics for the crops amounting to \$100,000 or more in value, showing acreage, total value and value per acre in 1909.

Value per Acre of Improved Agricultural Land

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rice because there is no more rice land nor adequate supply of rice labor; vegetables because of the limited market and the transportation difficulties; bananas because of lack of suitable transportation and marketing facilities and the competition with Central America and the West Indies.

If Others Equaled Hawaii
The Bureau of the Census has recently sent out a sheet showing the per capita values of the crops and of the manufactures in the several States. Three States show a higher per capita value of crops than Hawaii, due to the far greater number of acres of land for each person in the State. It is interesting to compare these three States with Hawaii and to note what their per capita values would be if they produced as great crop values per acre of arable land as we produce in Hawaii.

Per Capita Value of Crops—1910 as Hawaii

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silence has been made. Ten years ago scarcely \$1,000,000 separated the value of the total exports on the one hand, and the sugar and molasses exports on the other. As illustrated in Figure 2 there has been a steady increase in the non-sugar exports.

This rise in the value of minor exports has been due very largely to the development in the production of canned pineapples. In Figure 3 are shown the export values during the last ten years of those industries, other than sugar, which have amounted to \$100,000 per year or over.

MINOR EXPORTS
FIG. 3

It is clearly apparent that with the exception of canned pineapples, none of the minor exports have shown any notable change in recent years. The fresh fruits exported are nearly all bananas, with a few pineapples. The quarantine imposed because of the presence of the Mediterranean Fruit Fly in Hawaii has definitely stopped the development of fresh fruit exportation except in the case of the two fruits mentioned. These do not act as hosts for the fruit fly and are admitted to the mainland. There has been an increase in the values of coffee exports recently, but the producers do not look for any substantial rise in the export under the present commercial conditions.

Today Reaps What Yesterday Planted
As it appears in Figure 3 the rise in the pineapple business has been phenomenal, but that is largely due to the fact that the last few years have reaped what the previous twenty had sown. During that period of experimenting the pioneers of the pineapple business had been gradually working out its problems of culture, soil, rainfall, and varieties, thus laying the foundation for the development of the last decade.

Nor has this development been as easy as inspection of the diagram would lead one to infer. It has only been by virtue of the vigorous selling campaign, and, during the last two years, marked reduction in the whole sale prices that the product has been moved. This price reduction has been unfavourable to the growers and the profit to be made in growing pineapples has been reduced to the vanishing point.

Sugar Industry Developed Slowly
The chief industry of the Islands—the production of sugar—had likewise to pass through a long period of development. After many years of pioneering the sugar exports had risen to only a little over a million dollars per year, when the Reciprocity Treaty went into effect.

The growth of the industry from 1875 to 1914 is graphically shown in Figure 4. Here is illustrated the rise in the volume of production and the rise and fall in sugar prices. It will be noted that if sugar always sold at four cents per pound the lines for production and export value would coincide.

Thus in the sugar and pineapple industries development has extended over a considerable period; it is reasonable to expect that new enterprises will have a similar history.

Sugar Pays the Taxes
The capitalization of all the sugar plantations in Hawaii on December 31, 1912 aggregated \$44,671,142, and the valuation on which taxes were paid was \$92,486,041. That year these plantations paid sixty-five per cent of all the territorial tax receipts; how much they paid indirectly through individuals and firms supported more or less completely by the sugar industry cannot be stated, but it must have approximated eighty-five per cent. No

argument is required to show Hawaii's dependence on the sugar industry, nor to emphasize the fact that from sugar must come the capital for new enterprises.

In addition to the investment which is patent to all, there is an intangible investment, impossible of valuation in dollars, the loss of which would be well-nigh as fatal as the property loss of sugar cultivation were it no longer profitable.

Intangible Investment
These are in the islands hundreds of highly trained and experienced men who have made a life study of cane production and sugar manufacture. They are an asset the value of which cannot be estimated. They represent the knowledge and skill which has made the Hawaiian sugar industry what it is, the men on whom depends in a large measure the future of this Territory.

To make their knowledge and experience of no avail—the memory of past usefulness—would be a loss not to be estimated in money values. For years the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association has maintained an experiment station, at an annual cost to them of many thousands of dollars, which has carried on investigations of the greatest importance to the industry and of the highest scientific and practical value. The experiment station now has a staff of nineteen and costs about \$75,000 per year for maintenance. Here again is an investment to which a value may not be set.

Investments Not Transferable
Aside from these intangible assets of the sugar industry, a considerable proportion of the capital investment is not transferable to other crops. Thus the mill and its equipment, special tools and implements, a portion of the plantation buildings, and the chemical laboratory are assets which would be almost complete losses if cane growing were abandoned. The extent of such losses is somewhat uncertain, depending upon what use could subsequently be made of the plantation lands, but it would probably be between one hundred and two hundred dollars per acre, a substantial loss in the main.

It requires no argument to show that no sudden change can be made from the present dependence on sugar without an economic cataclysm. The development of new enterprises will require the capital required for them should be derived from our present industries.

Difficulties Beset New Industries
The present status of cotton, tobacco, bananas and coffee demonstrates the difficulties which beset the man desirous of developing new crops in Hawaii. Because of our distance from markets, the cost and difficulties of transportation, and the fact that our products are not known in the large markets and must establish themselves, the individual finds himself forced to meet business conditions beyond his powers. Agricultural problems calling for skill and initiative must likewise be solved.

The hope of diversification of products for export on any considerable scale does not lie with the individual farmer forced to live with the individual business conditions beyond his ability to meet; substantial progress is to be looked for when the same financial strength, knowledge of business and transportation, an expert agricultural experimentation which is now so successful in sugar production is applied to the problem of developing other industries.

One most likely industry should be taken up and gone into thoroughly from every point of view, agricultural and economic. On the basis of such thorough investigations we shall be able to decide what is worth developing and what must be earned from the list of possibilities. When this is done, and to the fact of developing the promising crops is applied the financial strength and the ability of the leaders in the Territory we may look to substantial diversification with economic progress.

Can Supply Home Demands
There is abundant opportunity for the small farmer in Hawaii in the production of supplies now imported in large quantities. A comparative statement of certain of the imports in 1914 and of the corresponding products as shown in the 1910 census indicates the substantial nature of the demand in certain fields. Unfortunately the figures are not altogether comparable since they cover different years, nevertheless they are suggestive.

1914 1909
Vegetables Imports Products
Feed for domestic animals \$1,629,388 \$103,702
Eggs 62,492 111,802
Fish 314,908
Oranges 36,362 16,383
Fruit products 562,516 218,481
Hoe products 2,519 139,777
Tobacco 749,851 18,326
Cider and bagging 916,973
Less than
This list covers only a portion of the imports, many of the others could never be supplied from local products.

George H. Robertson who returned from Byron Hot Springs Monday, reported that the bag situation is a good deal worse on the coast than it is here. Planters here have had the idea that Hawaii was being discriminated against and that because of the longer haul and higher freight rates Coast ports were being given the preference.

The facts are that Hawaii has had just as good treatment as has been accorded anyone else. The congestion of freight in all Oriental ports is very serious. Merchandise is so badly mixed up on the wharves and in the godowns that it is difficult for anyone to get goods sorted out even if the steamship companies promise the space.

Mr. Robertson said that grain dealers are becoming very much alarmed because of the shortage of burlaps. With bumper crops of wheat, oats, barley and other cereals in sight, it is going to be a serious question with them unless a large quantity of bagging is secured immediately.

Grain Bags For Sugar
C. Brewer & Company have bought 50,000 grain bags and are going to use them for sugar shipments to San Francisco reserving the regular sugar bags for their New York trade. Cotton liners will not be used in the grain bags.

To what extent Hawaii could produce the supplies here listed under imports is an open question. For example, we produce sisal, but it does not yet appear whether we could advantageously make cordage and sugar bags from it; we can produce tobacco, but to what extent smokers would acquiesce in the substitution of Hawaii tobacco for the \$740,851 worth of imported product, we can say very definitely. These two are partly manufacturing problems and the agriculturist must wait for the demand to rise. In many other lines, however, the demand is direct, and far from being supplied. It would appear when for the small independent farmer to devote his energies to meeting local needs. The Territorial Market is proving of great help in this connection and should give increasingly efficient service to both producer and consumer with its enlarged facilities.

The Conditions Summarized
In the consideration of the problem of diversification of Hawaiian industries the most salient features are seen to be:

1. The small area of arable land.
2. The present intensive cultivation and the necessity of maintaining the rate of wealth production, or increasing it, because of the growing population.
3. The mainland farming methods would not meet Hawaiian conditions.
4. The impossibility of a sudden shift to other crops than sugar and pineapples without an extremely serious economic crisis.
5. New industries must be a slow growth, financed with the money derived from present industries.
6. Development of new industries requires a considerable amount of capital beyond the powers of the individual farmer and requires concerted action and substantial capital.
7. The immediate opportunity for the small farmer in Hawaii is in supplying local needs.

SPENT A FORTUNE ON SKIN TROUBLE

But Lost All Hopes of Cure—Grew Worse and Worse in Spite of Many Doctors and Three Years of Hospital Treatment—Inflammation Made Her Almost Crazy with Pain.

CURED BY TWO SETS OF CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I began to have an itching, oozing, whole body skin trouble seven years ago, and it settled in my limbs, from the neck to the toes. I want to see a great many physicians, a matter which cost me a fortune, and after a long time I did not get any relief that way. I went for three years to the hospital. But there were unable to help me there. I feel all the more grateful that I could not become worse and worse. I had an inflammation which made me almost crazy with pain. When I showed my foot to my friend they would not touch it. I was so sick and had become so nervous that I positively lost all hope."

"I had seen the advertisement of the Cuticura Remedies a great many times but could not make up my mind to buy them, for I had already used so many medicines. Finally I did decide to use the Cuticura Remedies and I tell you that I was never so pleased as when I noticed that after having used two sets of Cuticura Remedies, the inflammation had gone. I was completely cured. I should be only too glad if people with a similar trouble would come to me and find out the truth. I recently recommended them to my friend, Mrs. Bertha Sachs, 1021 Second Ave., New York, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1909."

"Mrs. Bertha Sachs is my sister-in-law and I know well how the sufferer was cured by the Cuticura Remedies after many other treatments failed. Bertha Sachs, 1021 Second Ave., New York, N. Y. Secretary of Deutsch-Congress-Unt.-Verein, German Hebrew Benevolent Society, etc."

A single set of Cuticura Remedies, costing but one dollar, consisting of Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal and Pills to purify, has frequently cured chronic cases of torturing, disfiguring humors of infants, children and adults when the best methods known to the profession had failed. Guaranteed absolutely pure.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap Co., Inc., 150 Central Ave., Boston, Mass. Be careful of cheap imitations. An analysis of skin and scalp diseases.

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BURLAP SHORTAGE
SERIOUS AT COASTLack of Grain Bags May Cause
Loss of New Cereals Crop

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STRONGER MARKET
FOR ALL GRADESWillett & Gray Report Renewals
of Foreign Buying, New
Business Ahead

New York sales for the week ending May 6 were about 430,000 bags according to Willett & Gray's trade journal. The market almost everywhere strong with holders generally not inclined to sell at the quotation 4.70 on the day last named, offerings being held for higher prices. In part the report states:

Messrs. Guina Mejer called last Tuesday giving 171 Centals working and a figure of production to end of April as 3,755,092 tons, against last year to corresponding date of 3,028,828 tons or 726,264 tons less this season.

Cuba's Grind Everything
The April Cuban crop production was 480,295 tons, against 406,447 tons in April last year.

Planters returning from Cuba say that the disposition there is to grind every cane available if weather permits, in which event there is cane sufficient for a minimum crop of 2,500,000 tons.

The stock in United States and Cuba together is 1,018,746 tons, against 963,185 tons last week and 1,071,282 tons last year.

The Atlantic ports figures for the week are: Receipts 77,471 tons, melting 58,009 tons, stocks 317,582 tons.

Our cable advices from Manila report shipments of 10,000 tons Philippines sugar to the Eastern United States, with only 8,000 tons to the Far East, indicating to some extent a falling off in the demand for these sugars from China and Japan.

European advices received recently report that Brazil has sold some 15,000 tons of raw sugar to France.

A cargo of 10,000 bags full duty San Domingo Centrifugals at the Blackwater was sold recently for France at equal to 3 5/8 c. e. i. f. New York, or 428 1/2, if duty paid here.

British Withdrawal From Bond
Our advices from Paris correspondents herewith is that the abnormal figure of consumption of sugar in Great Britain in March was caused by withdrawals from bonded warehouses by holders, who expected an advance in duties.

On Wednesday the market was quiet, with buyers generally withdrawn and sellers not inclined to press sales below 3 3/4 c. e. i. f. (4.77).

Today as we go to press the market is steady at 3 11/16 c. e. i. f. (4.70), with sales at this basis to refiners for affluents. Holders generally are not inclined to sell at this price, the offerings being held at higher prices.

Refined for Export
The advance in list prices to 6.00c, less 2 per cent, by all refiners noted at the close of last week remains unchanged, although it was possible during most of the week to obtain bookings in instances at 5.90c less 2 per cent.

Withdrawals from contracts are fair and new business limited, as the country is well supplied with contracts for 60 days.

Further inquiries are made for export business to France, with no order coming in thus far for the United Kingdom, although such orders are confidently looked for.

GOOD GROWING WEATHER
Weather conditions throughout the Territory have been ideal for the past weeks. All districts having reported showers, hot days, exactly what is wanted for ripening the juices. Cultivation is as a rule better in hand than at this time a year ago. The only condition the planters have to fear now would be drought, which would help the 1915 cane but would be a serious drawback to next year's crop.

Alexander & Baldwin report cane holding well up to estimates on all plantations.

H